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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
08/766,607	12/13/1996	JEFFREY JACOBSEN	KPN96-03A	7687

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EXAMINER

PIZIALI, JEFFREY J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2673

DATE MAILED: 09/19/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

08/766,607

Applicant(s)

JACOBSEN ET AL.

Examiner

Jeff Piziali

Art Unit

2673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 June 2002.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 and 27-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 and 27-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 December 1996 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some \*   c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                      4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                      5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 24.                      6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Drawings*

1. This application has been filed with informal drawings which are acceptable for examination purposes only. Formal drawings will be required if the application is allowed.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-25 and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilska et al. (United Kingdom - 2,289,555) in view of Takahara et al. (US 5,436,635).

In regards to claim 1, Wilska discloses a docking system for a wireless telephone comprising: a display housing [1] (see Figures 1-3; Page 5, Paragraph 3) having a plurality of control elements [10, 11] (see Figure 3; Page 4, Paragraph 3) and a connection port [8] that electrically connects a display circuit [6] within the display housing to a handheld wireless telephone housing [17] docked with the display housing such that image data received by the wireless telephone is transmitted to the display circuit, the display housing having a docking surface on which the handheld wireless telephone housing is mounted (see Figure 3; Page 5, Paragraph 3) and a liquid crystal display [9] mounted to the display housing and connected to the display circuit, the display circuit generating display data presented on the liquid crystal display

Art Unit: 2673

as an image (see Figures 1-2; Page 4, Paragraph 2). Wilska does not expressly disclose an active matrix LCD, a light source, a magnifying image lens, nor a power management circuit.

However, Takahara discloses an active matrix liquid crystal display (see Column 33, Lines 22-28), a light source [Fig. 21, 211] positioned in a display housing [Fig. 21, 201] to illuminate the image [Fig. 21, 214], a lens [Fig. 21, 216] in the display housing positioned to receive the image presented on the LCD such that the lens magnifies the image (see Column 28, Lines 30-49), and a power management circuit [Fig. 2, 11] that controls the power consumption of a display circuit such that after the image is illuminated, the power management circuit lowers the power consumption of the display circuit until the next image is ready to be presented on the display (see Fig. 5, Column 15, Lines 3-32). Wilska and Takahara are analogous art because they are from the shared field of handheld display devices. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to utilize Takahara's active matrix LCD, light source, and magnifying lens assembly and power management circuit with Wilska's communication device, so as to provide a high quality, power conserving, liquid crystal image that's easy to see (and read) in both dark and bright light.

In regards to claim 2, Wilska discloses at least a 320 x 240 pixel array (see Page 4, Paragraph 2).

In regards to claim 3, Wilska does not expressly disclose at least a 640 x 480 pixel array. However, Wilska does disclose providing a resolution greater than 640 x 200 pixels<sup>2</sup> (see Page 4,

Art Unit: 2673

Paragraph 2). Therefore, for the purpose of providing a precise display image, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of invention to utilize at least a 640 x 480 pixel array.

In regards to claim 4, Wilska does not expressly disclose a transistor circuit array formed with single crystal silicon bonded to an optically transmissive substrate. However, Takahara discloses a transistor circuit array [Fig. 18A, 163] formed with single crystal silicon [Fig. 18A, 167c] bonded to an optically transmissive substrate [Fig. 18A, 162] with an adhesive layer [Fig. 18A, 167 a & 167b] (see Column 24, Line 44 - Column 25, Line 59). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of invention to use Takahara's transistor circuit array as Wilska's LCD so as to reduce extraneous light reflectance.

In regards to claim 5, Wilska discloses a transmitter (see Figures 1-2; Page 5, Paragraph 3).

In regards to claim 6, Wilska discloses a housing having a volume less than  $1000 \text{ cm}^3$  (see Page 3, Paragraph 8).

In regards to claim 7, this claim is rejected by the reasoning applied in the above rejection of claim 1; furthermore, Wilska discloses a docking system [17] for a handheld wireless telephone [17] comprising: a handheld housing [1] having a plurality of control elements [10, 11] and a connection port [8] that electrically connects a display circuit [6] within the housing to the handheld wireless telephone [17] docked with the housing (see Figures 1-3; Page 4,

Art Unit: 2673

Paragraph 3 and Page 5, Paragraph 3), the handheld housing having a docking surface on which the handheld wireless telephone housing is mounted, a display subhousing [9] carried by the housing and moveable between a storage and operating position (see Figures 7-9), and a liquid crystal display [9] (see Figures 1-2; Page 4, Paragraph 2). Wilska does not expressly disclose an active matrix LCD, an LED light source nor a magnifying image lens.

However, Takahara discloses an active matrix liquid crystal display (see Column 33, Lines 22-28), an LED light source [Fig. 21, 211] (see Column 30, Lines 1-18) positioned in a display subhousing [Fig. 21, 201] to illuminate the image [Fig. 21, 214] and a lens [Fig. 21, 216] in the display subhousing that is positioned to magnify the image presented on the LCD (see Column 28, Lines 30-49). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to utilize Takahara's active matrix LCD, LED light source and magnifying lens assembly with Wilska's communication device, so as to provide a high quality liquid crystal image that's easy to see (and read) in both dark and bright light.

In regards to claim 8, Wilska does not expressly disclose a timing circuit. However, Takahara discloses a timing circuit (see Column 6, Line 52 - Column 7, Line 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of invention to use Takahara's timing circuit with Wilska's LCD so as to regulate driving-signal flow to the display.

In regards to claim 9, Wilska discloses a battery [3] (see Figure 3).

Art Unit: 2673

In regards to claim 10, Wilska discloses a cradle [16] (see Figure 2; Page 5, Paragraph 2). For the purpose of securing the telephone to the communication device, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of invention to utilize Wilska's cradle to connect a telephone and to obtain the invention as specified in claim 10.

In regards to claim 11, Wilska discloses a connector [8] adapted to be received in a port in the wireless telephone [17], further comprising a latch [16]. For the purpose of securing the telephone to the communication device, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of invention to utilize Wilska's latch to connect a telephone and to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

In regards to claim 12, Wilska discloses a hidden lens in the storage position and a viewable lens in the operating position (see Figures 7-9; Page 10, Paragraph 3).

In regards to claim 13, Wilska discloses a rotatable display subhousing (see Figures 7-9; Page 10, Paragraph 3).

In regards to claim 14, Wilska discloses a display subhousing that translates relative to the housing (see Figures 7-9; Page 10, Paragraph 3).

In regards to claim 15, Wilska discloses a display that both rotates and moves translationally (see Figures 7-9; Page 10, Paragraph 3).

In regards to claim 16, Wilska does not expressly disclose the array of pixel electrodes has a diagonal of 0.25 inches. However, for the purposes of manufacturing an easy to read display while keeping the display small and portable, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of invention to utilize a diagonal of 0.25 inches to obtain the invention as specified in claim 16.

In regards to claim 17, this claim is rejected by the reasoning applied in the above rejection of claim 1; furthermore, Wilska discloses a docking system [17] for a handheld wireless telephone [17] comprising: a housing [1] having a plurality of control elements [10, 11] and a connection port [8] that electrically connects a display circuit [6] within the housing to a handheld wireless telephone [17] docked with the housing, the housing having a docking surface on which the handheld wireless telephone housing is mounted (see Figures 1-3; Page 4, Paragraph 3 and Page 5, Paragraph 3), a display subhousing module [9] movable from a storage position to an operating position relative to the housing (see Figures 7-9) and a liquid crystal display [9] (see Figures 1-2; Page 4, Paragraph 2) and a battery [3] (see Figure 3). Wilska does not expressly disclose an active matrix LCD, an LED light source or a magnifying image lens.

However, Takahara discloses an active matrix liquid crystal display (see Column 33, Lines 22-28), an LED light source [Fig. 21, 211] (see Column 30, Lines 1-18) positioned in a display subhousing [Fig. 21, 201] to illuminate the image [Fig. 21, 214] and a lens [Fig. 21, 216] in the display subhousing that is positioned to receive the image presented on the LCD (see Column 28, Lines 30-49). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the



Art Unit: 2673

art, at the time of the invention, to utilize Takahara's active matrix LCD, LED light source and magnifying lens assembly with Wilska's communication device, so as to provide a high quality liquid crystal image that's easy to see (and read) in both dark and bright light.

In regards to claim 18, Wilska does not expressly disclose a backlight. However, Takahara discloses a backlight [Fig. 21, 211] (see Column 28, Lines 30-49 and Column 30, Lines 1-18). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to utilize Takahara's backlight with Wilska's LCD, so as to provide a display that's easy to see (and read) in the dark.

In regards to claim 19, Wilska does not expressly disclose a side illumination device. However, Takahara discloses a side illumination device [Fig. 21, 211] (see Column 28, Lines 30-49 and Column 30, Lines 1-18). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to utilize Takahara's side illumination device with Wilska's LCD, so as to provide a display that's easy to see (and read) in the dark.

In regards to claim 20, this claim is rejected under the reasoning applied in the above rejection of claim 8.

In regards to claim 21, Wilska does not expressly disclose drawing less than 0.2 watts. However, for the purpose of drawing very little power, it would have been obvious to draw less than 0.2 watts to obtain the invention as specified in claim 21.

In regards to claim 22, this claim is rejected by the reasoning applied in the above rejection of claim 1; furthermore, Wilska discloses a method of displaying an image on a docking system in conjunction with a wireless telephone, comprising: electrically connecting a wireless telephone [17] with a docking surface of a docking station [1] such that a display circuit [6] in the docking station receives image data from a transceiver [17] of the wireless telephone capable of receiving audio and image data, the wireless telephone being attached to the docking station at a connection port [8] of the docking station; and operating the display circuit connected to the transceiver and a matrix display to display an image on the display using the image data (see Figures 1-3; Page 5, Paragraph 3). Wilska does not expressly disclose an active matrix LCD.

However, Takahara discloses an active matrix LCD for generating display data from image data and presenting the display data as an image on the display (see Column 33, Lines 22-28). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to utilize Takahara's active matrix LCD as Wilska's matrix display, so as to provide a high quality display image.

In regards to claim 23, Wilska discloses a battery [3] (see Figure 3).

In regards to claim 24, Wilska discloses a camera [15, 16] (see Figures 1-3; Page 4, Paragraph 5).

Art Unit: 2673

In regards to claim 25, Wilska discloses selecting to view the camera image on the display, or transmitting the image to a remote location (see Figures 1-3; Page 5, Paragraph 1).

In regards to claim 27, Wilska discloses an array of at least 75,000 pixel electrodes (see Page 4, Paragraph 2). Wilska does not expressly disclose the LCD having an active area of less than  $100\text{mm}^2$ . However, Wilska's does disclose variable LCD dimensions (see Page 4, Paragraph 2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of invention to utilize a smaller display area (such as  $100\text{mm}^2$  for instance) so as to conserve overall system size and weight.

In regards to claim 28, Wilska does not expressly disclose an array of at least 300,000 pixel electrodes. However, Wilska does disclose providing a resolution greater than  $640 \times 200$  pixels<sup>2</sup> (see Page 4, Paragraph 2). Therefore, for the purpose of providing a precise display image, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of invention to utilize at least 300,000 pixel electrodes.

In regards to claim 29, this claim is rejected by the reasoning applied in the above rejection of claim 1.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicants' arguments filed June 18, 2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicants contend neither the prior art of Wilska nor Takahara discloses a

Art Unit: 2673

power management circuit controlling the power consumption of a display circuit such that after the image is illuminated, the power management circuit lowers the power consumption of the display circuit until the next image is ready to be presented on the display. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Takahara expressly teaches a power management circuit [Fig. 2, 11] that controls the power consumption of a display circuit such that after the image is illuminated, the power management circuit lowers the power consumption of the display circuit until the next image is ready to be presented on the display (see Fig. 5, Column 15, Lines 3-32). By such reasoning, rejection of the claims is deemed proper and thereby maintained.

### *Conclusion*

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2673


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeff Piziali whose telephone number is (703) 305-8382. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (6:30AM - 3PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on (703) 305-4938. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.



J.P.  
September 18, 2002



BIPIN SHALWALA  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
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